THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 31. BALTIMORE, MD. DECEMBER 1, 1835. Vol. II

☞ This publication is the *successor* of the late **AMERICAN FARMER,** and is published at the office, on the *west side of Light, near Pratt street*, at FIVE DOLLARS *per annum*, payable in *advance*. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, DEC. 1, 1835.

THE FREDERICK SHEEP.

A subscriber inquires of us whether the sheep improved by that estimable gentleman, the late *Richard K. Meade*, of Frederick county, Va., are still preserved in their pure state, and if so, could any be purchased, and at what prices for rams and ewes respectively? Any gentleman having them for sale will oblige us by communicating the desired information. He will state the number of sheep for sale, and the price at which they will be delivered in Baltimore.

WHEAT CROPS DESTROYED BY THE CHINCH-BUG.

We learn by an esteemed correspondent, residing in the town of *Dardenne*, *Missouri*, that the *Chinch-bug* "completely and effectually destroyed many crops of *wheat* in that quarter, which had survived the severity of the winter and the scab." Can any of our readers furnish us with either a preventive or remedy.

The beautiful and scientific article upon Geraniums, which will be found in our columns to-day, is from the classic pen of the editress of that sweet little literary *gem*, "The Passion Flower"—a work of infinite taste and talent, and without which, none should be who love harmony of song and purity of style, or who can appreciate the lofty though chastened outbreakings of female genius.

THE SPIRIT OF IMPROVEMENT ABROAD!

We have received within the last few days from a distinguished agriculturist in the state of Pennsylvania, a letter in which we are highly gratified to find, that the people of that state are awakening to a lively sense of the importance of improving their stock of cattle, generally. And in this they evince not only their patriotism but their good sense and sagacity. Our correspondent says:

"Since I last wrote to you, my fields have been depopulated. My short horns are nearly gone. Farmers from our *Key-stone* state are becoming alive to the value of farm stocks of improved kinds, and apply to me from every part of the state for stock. One writes to me for a bull, another for cows full or part bred—another for sheep—another for pigs—another for horses of blood, and last but not least, I have several applications for the White turkeys and Westphalian geese. Every animal I had for sale with the exception of two or three are gone *at my own prices*."

The letter also informs us that he had sold his favorite cow for $300—a large price; but not too large for the splendid animal in question, which, without doubt, is one of the finest cows ever raised in this or any other country. This is extravagant praise it may be thought, but not an iota more than is merited by her *extraordinary* excellence. The interest of her purchase money is but $18 a year, and we think we can say in perfect safety that she would, in Butter and milk, at *our market prices*, nett a sum equal to the interest of $3000, besides yielding a calf annually, which would be worth from $100 to $200, at twelve months old. This seems to invite a comparative statement between a common cow of the country and this or any other *prime* animal of the improved short horn Durham. We will assume that this cow gives 6 gallons of milk per day, we know that she yields from 16 to 20 lbs. of Butter per week, when fresh, and we will therefore take the average—and assume that the common cow will give 3 gallons of milk and make 6 lbs. of butter, which very few of them ever reach. These are the results when both animals are fresh in milk—say for 2 months, and for the balance of the *milking* year, say 9 months, allowing 1 month for each cow to be dry; immediately preceding their calving, we will assume that each will fall off, after the first 2 months, in their yield 33⅓ per cent. From these premises we make out the following statement:

YIELD

Of the Short-horn Durham above named as follows, viz:

18 lbs. of Butter per week, 8½ weeks, 153 lbs. at 25 cts.	$38 25
6 gallons skimmed milk per day, during the above time, 60 days=1440 qts. at 3 cts. per quart,	$43 20
Balance of the milking year, say 39½ weeks, 12 lbs. of Butter per week=475 lbs. (⅓ being deducted from the rate of the previous product) at 25cts. per lb.	$118 75
Balance of the milking year, (⅓ yield being deducted) say 275 days at 4 gallons per day=1100 gallons or 4400 quarts skimmed milk, at 3 cts per qt.	$132 00
Calf at the lowest assumed price,	100 00
	$432 20

DEDUCT

For feed of the above animal 365 days at 25 cts. per day,	$91 25	
For interest on her first cost, say $300 at 6 per cent per annum,	18 00	
	109 25	109 25
Profit on the Short-horn Durham per annum,		$322 95

YIELD

Of a common cow, as follows:

6 lbs. of butter per week, 8½ weeks, 51 lbs. at 25 cts.	$12 75
3 gallons skimmed milk per day, during the above term 60 days=770 qts. at 3 cts. per quart,	23 10
Balance of the milking year, say 39½ weeks, 4 lbs. of butter per week (⅓ being deducted from the rate of previous product)=148 lbs. at 25 cts. per lb.	37 00
Balance of the milking year (⅓ yield being deducted) say 275 days at 2 gallons per day=550 gals. or 2200 qts. at 3 cts. per quart.	66 00
calf,	6 00
	$144 85

DEDUCT

For interest on her first cost, say $30	$1 80	
For feed 365 days, at 25 cts. per day,	91 25	
		$93 05
Profit on a common cow,		$51 80

RECAPITULATION.

Profit on the above short-horn Durham,	$322 95
Profit on the common cow,	51 80
Clear profit in favor of the Short-horn Durham,	$271 15

If the above presents any thing like an approximation to an estimate of the yield of the above cow, and we believe that it is a fair representation, and for the following reasons:—1st, because her yield in butter when fresh is the *ascertained aver-*

age product, and we think that we have not carried the period of her freshness beyond the proper terminating point—2dly, because we think the *deduction* of *one-third* during the balance of the milking year is a liberal one—and, 3dly, because we believe that a cow which is competent to yield 20 lbs. of butter per week, will on a moderate calculation give 6 gallons of milk per day when fresh—and, lastly, we believe that a cow if properly fed with rich succulent food, may be so kept upon her milk as not to decrease more than 33⅓ per cent, on an average, during the remainder of the *milking year*. If then, we have given any thing like an approximation to an estimate, we think no one should hesitate upon the necessity of improving the native breeds of stock. We are aware that it is not a very fair way of stating a proposition to take an extreme case, and we admit that this is one, for the cow in question is a most extraordinary animal—we are aware too, that deep milkers of this character, are few, very few, in number; but then, we only hold it up to show what *improvement* is capable of doing with the cow kind, and how insensible the farmer is to his interest, who neglects to avail himself of the march of science in his own peculiar walks.

WORK FOR DECEMBER.

ON THE FARM.

The farmer or planter who understands his business, will have enough to occupy his attention this month, and although I would *never* have an agriculturist *hurried* I would always have him *busy*, and in order to *prevent* the one, and *promote* the other, I would advise that a memorandum book be kept, wherein all work desirable to be done should be set down a week in advance; by this kind of systematic arrangement, business will be conducted without confusion, and by proper attention to taking up the work, thus to be marked out, in regular succession, time will not only be gained, but great economy will be effected by having every thing done in the *right time*, and in the *right way*.

Have you a tool house, sheds for your wagons, carts, ploughs, &c.? If you have not, you should forthwith put them up, if they be but thatched ones; for rest assured, you will save more than their cost in a single season. Having thus premised the necessity of coverings for your implements of husbandry, we would recommend you to put them away, in order that they may be protected from the weather.

Have all your gearing well rubbed with a mixture of Seneca oil and Indian rubber, in the proportion of a pint of the former to an ounce of the latter, cut up into shreds and permitted to dissolve. This mixture if well rubbed into them three times a year, will make one set of harness last as long as three usually do.

If your wagons, carts and other vehicles of burthen or pleasure, ploughs, harrows, &c., require it, have them thoroughly *repaired;* and let us here admonish you, that if but a nail be out of place, have it driven home: attention to small matters begets the habit of being attentive to every thing.

Do you contemplate putting up any new fences? Do your old ones require mending? If you intend the first, and the latter is required, without further delay have your posts and rails cut down and hewed out, and have every thing necessary in this way done before the winter sets in with intensity. Before putting in your posts, char the ends to be placed in the holes, sufficiently long to let a portion of the burnt part be above the ground. Take the bark off of both posts and rails, and if possible, give them a white washing, which should be repeated every spring.

Cut your cord wood and have it hauled into your yard; have it cut short to suit your fire places and carefully piled up for use.

Attend to your orchards. Now is the time that you may with great advantage prune your healthy *apple* and *pear* trees of their *redundant wood*. Having taken it off carefully with a good saw, take a drawing knife and smooth the cut surface, and then apply a composition composed of 3 parts of tar, one part of sulphur, and one part of chalk, to be put on with a painter's brush. Many trees after being pruned are left with the cut surface exposed to the winter's rains, snows and frosts, and thus become cankerous and diseased.

If you have any trees that are diseased, you may help them by laying bare their roots and applying a slight dressing composed of tanner's bark, lime and unleached ashes in the proportion of 3 parts of the former, and 1 of each of the two latter articles, then covering the whole with the mould which was removed.

If you have young trees planted out, put some long manure around the roots, which should not be removed until late in the spring, putting a shovelful of fresh unslacked lime, underneath the manure, and around the trunk of the trees.

If you have any ground that you intend for corn or early potatoes, that is still unploughed, delay not another day, but turn it up—if stiff and clayey, plough deeply.

Be careful of your cattle; house them every night, not forgetting to let their racks, if you feed without *cutting*—be full—if you cut your hay, straw, fodder and corn stalks, which you should do, *steam* your provender and it will more than repay you for the labor. Your milch cows, and and cows in calf, should be well attended to and receive free supplies night and morning of good warm slops composed alternately of corn meal, rye meal and roots. In each of the troughs in which you feed them, you should always have a large lump of chalk: once a week before putting in their slops, you should place in their troughs, to be licked by them, a mixture of salt and ashes; and if you live in a district where the cows are subject to fever or murrain, always keep in a corner of their feeding troughs a mixture of tar, salt and sulphur, in addition to the prescriptions above. If you find your animals labouring under a difficulty of urinating, or that their urine is charged with bloody matter, mix with their food at each meal, about 2 ounces of the flowers of the *Yarrow*, with the fourth of an ounce of salt-petre, for three or four days in succession, and give a bolus of 1 ounce of castile soap twice a week until the symptoms disappear, taking care to keep the animals housed, and well supplied with comfortable litter. Let the stalls and stables be cleaned and white-washed. The messes in which the yarrow and salt-petre are given should be *warm*.

Your cow when near calving should have good warm well bedded quarters, where she will be *undisturbed*, to calve in, and soon after giving birth to the calf, a handful of salt should be thrown on either side of it, which the mother will lick off and be thus aided in her yeaning. The mother should also be given a little warm water in which a few handfuls of meal should be thrown. This should be repeated every half hour during the first day, and she should receive nourishing slops afterwards, in small quantities, frequently, say 4 or 5 times a day during the first week. If she does well, in a week after calving, she should receive her meals three times a day, morning, noon, and night, at each of which times, the calf should be let suck.

Push on the fattening of your hogs and beeves, and get them to market or in your pickling tubs, as speedily as possible. The sooner you get such work done, the more leisure you will have to devote to the hundred other things which will claim your attention.

If your *corn* is not housed, you should lose no time in having it done. If your small grain is in the straw, have it thrashed out, and if, of either, you should have any to sell, dispose of it as soon as possible.

If you have a field infested with *garlic*, plough it up, and expose the roots of the pest to the frost.

Having attended to every thing proper to be done on the farm, in the way of *business* and *la-*

bor, prepare for the enjoyments of winter. Rig up a *sleigh* for the accommodation of your lady and your children; for though from a sense of the necessity of the case, we say to the agriculturist, "*business first*,"—that having been attended to,—we are the advocate of rational pleasure. Life without some relief from the dull monotony of daily toils, would, indeed be a wearisome and unchequered road, which would bring no delight to the soul. Variety, in the language of minstrelsy, carries its charms to the heart, and why should not the tiller of the earth, after he has fulfilled his duties faithfully, indulge those, for whom his heart yearns with all the fondness of a husband and the affection of a father, in the enjoyment of those sweet, because virtuous pleasures, which are to be found in the intercourse of neighbors and friends—in those innocent amusements which go with such unalloyed pleasure to young and ingenuous hearts,—which so enliven the festive board and fill the parental bosom with delights which the imagination may conceive, but which the pen cannot pourtray. If you be a parent, you can embody in your mind what we mean, though you may not be able to explain it to your neighbour; for you have often felt those exquisite sensations to which we allude, when your children have manifested by their joyous countenances that *they were contented and happy*.

IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

If you have a well conducted and well arranged kitchen garden, (and if you have not one, you should not longer be without one) and have not yet secured your root vegetables and cabbages from the first, do so while the weather is still open to do so. If your Asparagus beds have not yet been dressed up for the winter, you may still do so to advantage: but take our word for it, that unless you give them comfortable top-dressings and protect them from the chilling effects of the winter's snows and frosts, you need not expect your table next spring to be graced with this luscious vegetable in perfection.

Your cauliflower and cabbage plants that are under frames should be aired through the middle of the day. Your lettuce on warm borders should be covered by matting at night, and through such days as are very inclement; the matting to be raised so as to afford *light* and not to crush the plants.

As there will be time for such work, you can cause your pea-sticks and bean-poles to be gathered from the woods, trimmed and put away for use in the spring.

In such parts of the south, where the frosts are slight, you may sow on warm borders, small parcels of parsnips, carrots, onions, beets, raddish, lettuce, spinach and parsley, for early crops. And in almost any part of the United States, you may sow on hot beds.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

If your more delicate roses of the hardy kinds as the Grevillii, Champneyanas and Noisettes are, in exposed situations, you had better tie them up and cover them with matting or plaited straw; the roots to receive a warm dressing of long stable manure.

Your beds of *tulips*, *ranunculuses*, *anemones*, *hyacinths*, *auriculas*, *carnations*, *polyanthus*, and double primroses must be protected.

Anemone, Ranunculus, Auricula, Polyanthus, and Cyclamen seeds, may be sown in hot-beds.

If you should not have finished planting your bulbous roots and the weather should remain open, you may plant Narcissus, the star of Bethlehem, crocuses, snowdrops, hyacinths, jonquils and tulips.

Any newly planted shrubs and trees should be well protected with long litter. You may also prune your hardy garden trees and shrubs.

A NEW IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

We went on Friday last to see a lot of cattle imported into this country from England by the Rev. *J. A. Robertson*, A. M. They consist of a young bull of the Durham short-horn improved breed, a heifer of the same breed, a cow of the *Ayrshire* breed, and another cow, a cross between the *Durham* and *Ayrshire*.

The bull is a beautiful red and white, cleanly built, very large of his age, with remarkably muscular knees, straightness of back, depth of chest, and breadth of loins, with buttocks and thighs which indicate that his career will be a proud one, and that if not cut short in his labors before he becomes acclimated to the climate of Virginia,—that land of intellect and patriotism, whither he goes,—he will add much to the fame of the Old Dominion, in the improvement of her stock.

The *Durham heifer* is a beautiful roan, now 3 years old, in calf with her second calf. A creature of great size and most perfect symmetry, worthy in all respects of the companionship of her lusty lover,—who stood so gracefully by her side,—the gallant *Young Buckingham*.

The *Ayrshire cow* is a light red and white, a most compact square built animal, with large protuberant hips, udder of ample volume, short legs, thin tapering neck, rather thick at the shoulders, and small head and horns, bespeaking at once her high breeding and capacity for deep milking.

The last cow, is a red, and as we have before observed, a cross between the *Ayrshire* and *Durham* improved short-horn, a most excellent evidence of the happy commingling of the blood of Scotia's pride with England's boast. This cow yields better than a pound of butter a day.

Mr. *Robertson*, the enterprising gentleman, who has imported these noble animals, is an Englishman by birth, a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church of England, and a graduate of Oxford. Though he was born in England, he is the son of a Virginia gentleman, and comes to the land that gave birth to his venerated parent with a view of making it his permanent residence. He has visited America before, spent considerable time in *Virginia*, where he has bought an estate, and whither he proceeded on Friday last with his family, to take up his abode. He spoke with all the enthusiasm which animates an enlightened head and generous heart, of the hospitality he experienced during his former visit and sojourn in Virginia. As an American we felt the chord of affection "discoursing most excellent music," and our pride of country elevated as he poured out, with that eloquence which sincerity always imparts to the guileless tongue, his praises in behalf of the land to which Americans may point, as the seat of chivalry and the home of *men*, who carry "their hearts upon their sleeves for daws to peck at." But this is a theme which leads us astray, and we must apologise for the digression, and return to Mr. Robertson.

He brings with him also, five English pheasants, with their rich and golden plumage—a present from the *Marquis of Winchester*. He has brought them with a view of propagating their breed in Virginia. We wish he may have more success than our own public spirited fellow-citizen, the late *Robert Oliver*, whose munificence in acts connected with the improvement of the stock of the country, and the introduction of fine animals into it, were as comprehensive and unbounded, as were his fortune ample.

These are the pedigrees of Mr. Robertson's cattle:

Bull Young Buckingham.—Calved March 24th, 1834, by Col. Craddock's Buckingham, Dam by Scipio, g. d. by old Stephen.

Scipio and Stephen were the property of Mr. *Charge*, one of the most eminent breeders in Durham. *See Herd Book*.

Stephen was directly descended from *Comet*, which was sold for 1600 guineas. *Old Buckingham* won the *Barnard Castle* prize in *Durham*, and was got by *Ephygum*, dam by *Young Rockingham*, g. d. by *Wonder*. Ephygum was by *Old Rockingham*, and won a premium in *Manchester*.

Young Buckingham cost $400, and his owner assured us he would not take $1,200 for him.

Heifer Cowslip, also raised at Darlington, now 3 years old. got by Architect, dam by *Rob Roy*, g. d. Mr. *Thornton's George*, g. d. d. *Burdon*. *Architect* was got by *Highflyer*; dam *Lady Brough*, a celebrated cow, sold at Mr. Wytham's sale, of Darlington. *See Herd Book*.

Highflyer was sold to Capt. Davis, at Mr. Mason's sale, of Chilton, for 210 guineas, *Rob Roy* was a first rate bull of Col. Craddock's. *Cowslip* is now in calf by Young Buckingham.

Virginia, a light red and white, imported by the most noble the Marquis of Westminster, from *Ayrshire*, in April 1831, she was then 16 months old. She is of the stock of Mr. Aiton

A Red Cow, Beauty—4 years old, a cross between the Ayrshire and Short horn, and yields upwards of a pound of butter a day.

A word as to the general character of the *Ayrshire* cows. Mr. *Aiton*, the very best English authority, says: "The quantity given by the Ayrshire cow, considering her size, is very great. *Five gallons* daily, for two or three months after calving, may be considered as not more than an average quantity. Three gallons daily will be given fer the next three months, and one gallon and a half during the succeeding four months."

Of the quality of the milk of Mr. Robertson's Ayrshire cow, we can speak advisedly, having drank freely of it, and suffered it to accumulate cream, which it afforded in great richness and large quantity.

Mr. *Rankine*, the author of an excellent report of a Kyle farm, in speaking of the Ayrshire cows, states that "he has seen 18 Scotch pints (equal to 9 gallons) drawn from a cow in one day"—and that he "had a three-year old quay, that once for six weeks after calving gave 14 pints (7 gallons) a day."

We mention these facts to shew that this Ayrshire stranger, of Mr. Robertson's, brings proud claims with her to commend her to the kind attention of American farmers.

"ENCOURAGEMENT FOR SILK GROWERS."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated October 16, 1835. One observation we have made in regard to the product of leaves of the plant (Chinese Mulberry) which I think worthy of notice. We set last spring 1500 cuttings, about 1000 started and grew well, but the dry weather affected them much; the ground on which they stand is by no means rich, it would not yield 20 bushels to the acre. From 100 of these young plants, which we considered below an average, we gathered 55 pounds of leaves, giving, at the rate they were set, about 8000 to the acre, sufficient to make at least 100 lbs. of silk. From 100 trees (or roots) that were started the year before, we gathered 150 pounds of leaves; the same number per acre would give us 21,000 pounds of leaves, from 275 to 300 pounds of silk.

From the manner we cultivate those trees, we are satisfied, that an acre can easily be made to produce at the same rate. We shall try the experiment next season, with *one acre* of cuttings —and *one acre* of trees (with roots) started the past season.

Northampton, Nov., 1835.

We have extracted the above from the *Northampton* (*Massachusetts*) *Courier*, with a view of making some remarks upon the statements and facts it contains. The success attending the growth of the cuttings is highly satisfactory, and should encourage the culturists to freely use this mode of propagation, nor is the yield of leaves less so; we are however surprised to hear an extensive culturist talk so much at random, as to say that 8,000 trees yielding in the proportion of 55 pounds of leaves to the 100 trees, would "*make at least* 100 *lbs.* of silk." They will do no such thing. The proportion of food consumed by worms has been long and well established by the observation and weighing, of the most experienced silk growers in Europe, and has been corroborated by the experience of our own country. *Fifty pounds* of foliage serve 1000 worms throughout the feeding season. Let us then apply the test of *figures* to the assumption above. As 100 of the trees yielded 55 lbs. of leaves, so will 8,000 yield 4,400 lbs. Now then, as 50 lbs of leaves will feed 1000 worms, so will 4,400 lbs. feed 88,000, and, as on an average 3,000 worms, or cocoons, make a pound of silk, so will 88,000 make 29 1-3 pounds, and not 100 lbs. as stated.

Again—"from 100 trees started the year before," the writer gathered "150 lbs. of leaves"—and he asserts, that "the same number (of trees) per acre would yield 21,000 lbs of leaves, or from 275 to 300 lbs of silk." Neither of these conclusions are justified by all past experience of the silk culture; the first is wrong from his own premises, as a statement of the naked proposition will shew. As 100 trees give 150 lbs. of leaves, 8,000 trees will give 12,000 lbs., and not 21,000 as set down. Here at once is an error of 9,000 pounds, which upsets the subsequent calculations; but then supposing, that they would yield 21,000 lbs., that quantity would not support the requisite number of worms to make the quantity of silk affixed; for according to our data, 21,000 lbs. of leaves will only feed 420,000 worms, and that number is only competent to make 140 lbs. of silk. But if we take the actual yield according to his own shewing, it is but 80 lbs. of silk, as will be explained by simply stating the propositions which result in the solution of the questions involved: as—if 50 lbs. of leaves will feed 1,000 worms; so will 12,000 feed 240,000 worms, and if 3,000 worms, (or cocoons,) make a pound of silk, so will 240,000 worms make 80 lbs. of silk, which is equal to $320, to be raised from an acre of trees but one year old. However much this *practical* culturist is at fault in his calculations, or deductions from his premises, the latter are indeed encouraging, shewing as they do, that the *morus multicaulis* may be profitably fed the first year. The distance however at which he placed his trees, being but about two feet seven inches apart, is too close for a *permanent* plantation, though it might answer as a nursery or temporary setting out—in the hedge form, as a *permanent orchard*, less than three by six feet should not be thought of. At that distance the plants would ultimately give much more leaves, than at the confined space spoken of by the above writer, and we believe further, that a *million* of worms might be fed from an acre thus planted, on and after the fifth year, which would nett more than his maximum yield of silk.

We have not made these remarks with any invidious intentions or views; for in sincerity and truth, we were highly pleased to see the *extract of the letter*, notwithstanding the crudity of its affirmations; but as we feel a lively interest in the success of the culture, we were reluctant to let a statement so replete with errors, unintentional no doubt, but nevertheless errors, go abroad uncorrected.

GERANIUM.—*Pelargonium.*

Pelargonium L. from the Greek for *Stork*, in allusion to the beak of the fruit resembling the beak of that bird, as well as to preserve an analogy with the *Geranium*, or *Crane's* bill,—the Greek word Γερανος signifying a crane.

Pelargonium embraces what are commonly known by the application of *African Geraniums*, and which, doubtless constitute a genus clearly distinguished from the *European* and American Geranium, by the irregularity of the flower, and its tabular nectary, to say nothing of the number of *stamens*.

It is the *African Geranuim* that is most generally cultivated in our Green houses, for the beauty of its flowers, and the fragrance of its foliage.

The *Crane's bill Geranium*, is of the same class and order as *Pelargonium*, except that it has ten *stamens*, *Decandria*, instead of seven, *Heptandria*.

The Crane's Bill Geranium introduced into this collection, is the *Geranium Maculatum*, or spotted Crane's bill. An American plant of such highly medicinal virtues as to recommend it to our attention, and which ought to be in every garden, being esteemed the best known *styptic* in the whole *Materia Medica*, having produced wonderful cures when applied to wounds or ruptured blood-vessels. It has not much beauty to recommend it, yet its retiring and modest worth so generally overlooked in the gay saloon, may well be supposed to excite something like *envy* of its more favored rivals.

The *Geranium Maculatum* may be found abundantly in our meadows and woods. The one with purple flowers has downy leaves and five *lobes* or *scollops* and these divided into small *indentures*. The *leaves* of the blue are wrinkled and divided deeply into many parts or fingers. The *stalks* supporting the delicate blue flowers, are long and slender, from six inches to a foot high. They both have a flower, with a single *cup* or *calyx*, of leaves. Corolla, of five *petals*; ten *stamens*, alternately longer and shorter; one *pointal*, terminated by five *stigmas*. *Fruit*, five dry *berries*, furnished with a *bill*, each containing a single *seed*, crowned with a *tail* or *awn*, which rolls in a spiral form, when the seed becomes ripe. The *root*, which is the part used medicinally, is generally crooked and knotty, blackish or reddish on the outside, with a roughish taste or aromatic flavor.

Hemlock-leaved and Musk Crane Bill, of this genus, have but five *stamens*.

The general character of the *Pelargonium* is a *Perianth*, inferior, in deep, oblong, permanent segments, the uppermost elongated at the base into a nectariferous tube, running down the *flower-stalk*. *Petals*, five, irregular, oblong, spreading; longer than the calyx. *Filaments*, ten, unequally; three of them, rarely five, abortive. *Fruit*, beaked, of five aggregate *capsules*, each tipped with a long spiral *awn*, bearded on the inside. The *foliage*, of the different species is too varied and multifarious for description, and too well known to require it. We will therefore take our leave of

——Genteel geranium,
With a leaf for all that come. HUNT.

There are said to be eighty-two species of the geranium; thirty-two of the *Crane's Bill*, only five of which are natives of the United States.

ON THE USE OF LIME AS A MANURE.

By M. Puvis.

Translated for the Farmers' Register from the *Annales de l'Agriculture Francaise*, of 1835.

CONCLUDED.

Various qualities of lime.

38. The fertilizing effect of fallow, of ploughing, of moving and working the soil, prove still more that all these circumstances determine the formation of fertilizing principles, and probably of saline principles, in all the parts of the soil which receive the atmospheric influences.

But salts are also formed in plants. The nitrate of potash, which takes the place of sugar in the beet—the oxalate of potash, so abundant in sorrel—the carbonate of potash in fern, in the tops of potatoes, and in almost all vegetables in the first period of their life—the sulphate of potash in tobacco—the nitrate of potash in turnsole and in pellitory—prove, without reply, that vegetation forms salts, as it forms the proper juices of plants, since the soil contains the one kind no more than the other. But can we say where plants take the elements necessary for all these formations?—They can take them only in the soil by means of their roots, or in the atmosphere—in the soil, which would itself take them in the atmosphere, in proportion to the consumption of plants—or directly in the atmosphere, by means of their leaves which would there gather these elements. And if the analysis of the soils, and of the atmosphere, show almost none of these elements, it would be necessary to conclude from it, that the substances which analysis has found there, are themselves, or would furnish, if decomposed, the elements of the saline substances, although science may not yet have taught us the means of reaching that end.

39. The formation of lime, like that of the saline principles necessary to plants, is an operation which employs all the forces of vegetation—and these forces, directed to this formation, have no energy left to give a great development to plants: but when the vegetable finds the calcareous principles already formed in the soil, it makes use of them, and preserves all its forces to increase its own vigor and size.

It would then result, from all that has been said, that lime modifies the texture of the soil—makes it more friable—invigorates it—renders it more permeable—gives it the power to better resist moisture as well as dryness—that it produces in the soil the humate of lime which encloses a powerful means of fertility—that lime increases much the energy of the soil and of plants to draw from the atmosphere the volatile substances of which plants are composed, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and azote—that the limed soil, in furnishing to plants the lime which they need, relieves the soil and plants from employing their powers to produce it—and finally, that lime promotes the formation of fixed substances, earthy or saline, necessary to vegetables. All this whole of reciprocal action and reaction of lime; on the soil, plants and atmosphere, explains in a plausible manner, its fertilizing properties. We would, consequently, have nearly arrived at the resolving of an important agricultural problem, upon which were accumulated all these doubts.

The amount of lime taken up by vegetation.

40. The ashes of plants from calcareous soil or those which have been made so by manures, contain 30 per cent. of the carbonate and phosphate of lime, which, by taking off the crop, is lost to the soil. But the product of limed land of middle quality, is during the two years of the course of crops, about 20,000 lbs. of dry products to the hectare, which contain a little less than a hectolitre of lime in the calcareous compounds of the ashes. The vegetation has then used half an hectolitre a year. But we have shown that there was necessary, on an average, three hectolitres per hectare, each year. Vegetation then does not take up, in nature, but a sixth of the lime which is given profitably to the soil: the other five-sixths are lost, are carried away by the water, descend to the lower beds of earth, are combined, or serve to form other compounds, perhaps even the saline compounds, of which we have seen that lime so powerfully favors the formation. Another portion also, without doubt, remains in the soil, and serves to form this reserve which in the end, dispenses, for many years, with the repetition of liming.

Of the exhaustion of the soil by liming.

41. "Lime," it is said, "only enriches the old men: or it enriches fathers, and ruins sons."—This is indeed what experience proves, when, on light soils, limed heavily, or without composts coming between, successive grain crops have been made without rest, without alternations of grass crops, or without giving to the soil alimentary manures in suitable proportion. It is also what has happened when magnesia, mixed with lime, has carried to the soil its exhausting stimulus. But when lime has been used in moderation—when, without over-burdening the land with exhausting crops, they have been alternated with green crops—and that manure has been given in proportion to the products taken off—the prudent cultivator then sees continue the new fecundity which the lime has brought, without the soil showing any sign of exhaustion. No where has there been complaint made of argillaceous soil being damaged by lime; and the productiveness of light soils is sustained, in every case that the lime was used in compost.

In America, where the lime of oyster-shells has taken the place of that of magnesian limestone, the complaints of the exhausting effects of lime have ceased.

*Healthiness given to the soil and to the country by calcareous agents.**

42. The unhealthiness of a country is not caused by the accumulation of water, nor from soil being covered by water. Places on the borders of water do not become sickly but when the water has quitted some part of the surface which it previously overflowed, and the summer's sun heats the uncovered soil, and causes the decomposition of the remains of all kinds of matter left by the water, and contained in the upper layers of the soil. Thus, ponds are not unhealthy, but when drought, by lowering the waters, leaves naked extensive margins, to be acted on by the sun and air. In rainy years, fevers on the borders of ponds are rare.

Epidemic diseases most often arise on the borders of marshes laid dry—in the neighborhood of mud thrown out of ditches or pits—and in the course of bringing new land into cultivation, where the ploughed soil is for the first time exposed to the summer's sun. In the interior of Rome, the vineyards, the gardens are remarkably unhealthy—while the sickliness disappears where the emanations from the soil are prevented by buildings. In the Pontine marshes, they cover the dried parts with water to arrest the danger of their effluvia. It is then from the soil, and not from the waters at its surface, that insalubrious emanations proceed. Waters placed on the surface, always in motion, agitated by every wind, are not altered in quality, and do not become unhealthy: but whenever they are contained in some place without power to receive exterior influences, or to have motion, they are altered in their odor, taste, and consequently injured in relation to health.

Whenever water then, without covering the soil, penetrates the upper layer without being able to run through the subsoil, it remains without motion, and stagnant, within the soil—is changed by the summer's sun, serves to hasten the putrefaction of the broken down vegetable remains in or on the mould, and the exhalations from the ground become unhealthy. Thus are all drained marshes, of which the surface only is dry, while the water still penetrates the subsoil—thus, all the margins of rivers which have been covered by recent inundations of summer, are unhealthy: thus also, (for a great and unhappy example) the argilo-silicious plateaux, whenever the closeness of the subsoil does not let the water pass through, produce, in dry years, at the close of summer, emanations which attack the health of the inhabitants.

43. But this unhappy effect appears almost no where in calcareous regions: the margins of lakes and ponds there situated do not produce the same unhealthiness, and even the marshy grounds there are less unhealthy.

The waters which spring out of, or run over calcareous beds, are always healthy to drink. The borers of Artesian wells are anxious that the waters which they obtain to be good, may come out of the calcareous strata which they go through. When the waters which hold carbonate of lime in solution in carbonic acid* run over the surface,

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*There was no position in the *Essay on Calcareous Manures* which its author assumed with so much hesitation as the agency of those manures in removing causes of disease. That hesitation did not arise from doubt of the truth of the position—but because of its very high importance, and its entire novelty—its being then sustained but by few known facts furnishing direct evidence, and by no known authority whatever of earlier writers. It is therefore the more gratifying to find in the work now presented, that about the same time, another and far remote investigator of the same subject, by a different course of reasoning, and by different proofs, had arrived at precisely the same conclusion—and that he maintains even more generally than the former work, the important and sure effects of calcareous manures in rendering a country more healthy.—*Ed. Far. Reg.*

*As in limestone water, lime with the greatest proportion with which it can combine of carbonic acid, (forming super-carbonate of lime,) is solu-

they give health to the meadows, in changing the nature and quantity of the products.

Linnæus thought that the unhealthiness of most countries depended on the nature of the water, and was owing to the argillaceous particles which they contain; now these argillaceous particles are always precipitated by the calcareous compounds. For this reason, the waters which stand upon, or run over marl, or calcareous rock, are almost always limpid and clear, because the argillaceous particles have been precipitated by the effect of the solution in the water of the calcareous principle, which is itself dissolved by an excess of carbonic acid.

We are not far from believing then, that throwing rich marl, or limestone, into a well of muddy and brackish water, might have the effect, in part at least, of clearing it, and making it healthly to drink. This remedy, if it should not be as useful as we think, at least could not produce any injury.

Lime, in all its combinations, destroys the miasmata dangerous to life. Its chloride annihilates all bad odors, arrests putrefaction, and in short, has subjected the plague of Egypt to the skill and courage of Pariset. The white wash of lime upon infected buildings, upon the walls and mangers of stables, is regarded as serving to destroy the contagious miasmata of epidemic and epizootic diseases.

Lime destroys the plants of humid and marshy soils, and makes spring those suitable to better soils; then its effect is to give healthiness or vigor to the soil, to dry it, and make it more mellow and permeable. The water then is no longer without motion, and altered consequently in its condition. The limed soil then, to the depth it is ploughed, ought to change the nature of its emanations, as well as its products: and if the lower strata or subsoil, send up emanations, these effluvia in passing through the improved layers of soil, where the calcareous agent is always at work, and developing all its affinities, ought also to be modified, and take the character of those of the upper bed. The limed soil then, it would seem, ought to be made healthy.

But what we maintain here by induction, by reasoning, is fortunately a fact of extensive experience. Among all the countries in which lime has carried and established fertility, there is not cited, that I know of, a single one where intermittent fevers prevail—while that they have not disappeared in the country even where an active culture draws good products from the impermeable argillo-silicious soil.

44. To extend the great benefit of healthiness to the whole of a country, it is no doubt necessary that the whole country should receive the health-giving agent. However, on every farm, in proportion as liming is extended over its surface, the chances of diseases will be seen to diminish—and the healthiness of the country will keep pace with the progress of its fertility.

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ble in water. The excess of acid is lost by heat, by exposure to air, &c., and then the lime is in the form of carbonate—and being insoluble in water, falls separate to the bottom.—*Ed. Far. Reg.*

Result of the use of improving manures on the soil of France in general.

45. Three-fourths of the whole territory of France, to be rendered fruitful, have need of calcareous agents. If the third of this extent has already received them, (which we believe is above the truth,) upon the other two-thirds, or the half of the whole, the agricultural products, by this operation, would be increased by one-half or more, or one-fifth of the total amount. But agriculture, in enriching itself will increase its power, its capital, and its population, and will naturally carry its exuberant forces, its energy and activity to operate on the greater part of the 7,000,000 of hectares of land now [*en friche*] untilled, waste, and without product. By bringing these lands into cultivation and fertilizing them by lime or by paring and burning the surface, they would be made to yield, at least, one-sixth of the total product. The gross product of the French soil, then increased by a third or more, might give employment and sustenance to a population also one-third greater than France now possesses; and this revolution due successively to the tillage of the soil, to annual improvements keeping pace with the progressive increase of crops, would be insensible. The state would grow in force, in vigor, in wealth, in an active and moral population, which would be devoted to peace, and to the country, because it would belong to this new and meliorated soil. And this great result would be owing simply to applying calcareous manures to the extent of the soils of France which require them!

46. Upon our extent of 54,000,000 of hectares, our population increased to 44,000,000, would have for each, one hectare and a quarter, and would be less confined than the 24,000,000 of inhabitants of the English soil, who have only one hectare to the head; and yet our soil is at least as good, and it is more favored by climate. And then our neighbors consume in their food, at least a fourth or fifth of meat, while only one-fifteenth of the food of our population consist of meat; and as there is required twelve or fifteen times the space to produce meat as bread, it follows, that twice the extent of soil is necessary to support an Englishman as a Frenchman. Hence it results, that with an increase of one-third, our population would still have a large surplus product which would not exist in England, with an equal increase of population and equal increase of products of agriculture.

But this prosperity of the country, (yet far distant, but towards which however, we will be advanced daily)—would be still much less than in the department of the North, where a hectare nearly supports two inhabitants. And yet they have more than a sixth of their soil in woods, marshes, or unproductive lands: they have besides, another sixth, and of their best ground, in crops of commerce, which consume a great part of their manure, and which are exported almost entirely. This prodigious result is, without doubt, owing in part to a greater extent of good soil than is found elsewhere; but it is principally owing there, as well as in England, to the regular use of calcareous manures. As we have seen, more than two-thirds of this country [the North] belongs to the class of soils not calcareous, to the argilo-silicious plateaux, and makes use of lime, marl, or ashes of all kinds.

47. After this great result of increased productiveness, that upon health, although applied to the least extents of surface, would be most precious. Upon one-sixth of our country the population is sickly, subject to intermittent and often fatal fevers, and the deaths exceed in number the births. Well! upon this soil without marshes, calcareous manures would bring a growing population, more numerous than that of our now healthy parts of the country—and as labor would offer itself from every side, these regions, made healthy, would soon be those where the people would be most happy, the richest, and the most rapidly increasing in numbers.

48. If we are not under an illusion, the calcareous principles and its properties upon the soil, form the great compensation accorded by the Supreme Author to man, in condeming him to till the earth. Three-fourths of our soil seem not to produce, except by force of pain and labor, the vegetables absolutely necessary for man. On all sides, and often beneath this surface so little favored, is found placed the substance necessary to the soil, to render it as fertile as the best ground, to enable the cultivator to use for his profit the vegetable mould which it contains and has been accumulating for ages—and to cause the entire soil to be covered by a population active, moral, and well employed. And this precious condiment, this active principle of vegetation, is only needed to be applied in small proportions, to obtain products of which the first harvest often compensates for all the labor and expense. And to complete the benefit, insalubrity, which afflicts the infertile soil, disappears; the new population finds there at the same time strength, riches, and health. There, without doubt, is one of the most happy harmonies of the creation, one of the greatest blessings with which the Supreme Author has endowed the laborious man who is devoted to the cultivation of the earth.

Isabella Wine.—There are very many persons in this city and its neighborhood, who might make from the vines on a single house lot a quantity of wine, besides having grapes enough for family use. If they have not got a better mode of making wine, we recommend the following, which we know by experience will make excellent wine.

To make Isabella Wine.

1. Crush your grapes without breaking the seed.

2. Pour the whole into a barrel or vat and cover with a blanket.

3. After standing 3 to 6 days, and fermenting, draw off from the bottom as long as it runs *clear*. This is your *best*.

4. Press all the *musk*, and this will be *second best*.

5. Immediately add any kind of cheap sugar, 3 pounds to the gallon. This must be done immediately after the pressing, and before it ferments.

6. Put the liquor and sugar into your barrels, cask, or demi-john (according to the quantity you make) and fill it *exactly full*, and as it ferments let the froth and impurities flow over the bung.

7. When it has done throwing off impurities draw it off from the lees, and put it into clean casks. Let a small vent hole be left, and suffer it to ferment until it arrives at the desired purity and taste.

8. Fine it with ising glass, or eggs and sand.

L. I. Star.

A GOOD THING.

Major Noah, who has always been distinguished for saying good things, has made a most excellent picture below. Had he been employed by the entire press of the United States for the purpose, he could not have drawn a more graphic sketch. But we leave the reader to read and digest for himself:

[From the New York Evening Star.]

Pay the Printer.—It is quite pitiable, we declare, in opening many of our country papers to to see the oft repeated and imploring request, to "pay the printer," and the earnest assurance that he will take wood, butter, eggs, candles, poultry and pigs in payment, and if we in the city were not ashamed at the inconvenience of looking so poor, we would make proclamation to the same effect; indeed, we should all be thankful to the delinquents at least, if they would commute for butter and eggs—chickens, corn and oats. It was but the other day, that ten or twelve Southern subscribers, not having the conveniences of Nicholas Biddle's "monsters," sent us a little bale of cotton to liquidate arrears, and if they were all to club in this manner, we should be in clover as well as in cotton. Really and truly, it is lamentable for an Editor to look over the list of his delinquent subscribers—it is enough to make the tears come into his eyes at the ingratitude of mankind, to think how daily and nightly he has to labour, to pluck out his brains like bird lime, to scour the city and the mail papers for news—to keep his scissors and pen in incessant employment, and to shin it in Wall street for the needful to pay for printing paper, ink, compositors, rent, carriers, devils and soforth, and then at the end of a six months probation to be told, "call again tomorrow," "*iterum ad que iterum*," until the poor printer says "I'll take pork and molasses, apples or cider—cod sounds or mackerel in payment." —The amount due the printer from each individual is frequently so small, that he who pays thousands and tens of thousands daily, deem it of too trifling an import to lose time in paying a five dollar note, but the aggregate of these small payments make up the sum total of the printer's hopes. But the most unconscionable of all delinquents, are those who living by public patronage, are constantly calling on the printer to puff their small wares, and constantly forgetting to pay their bills. Pocketing thousands with the aid of the Press and yet allowing the Press to be the last in the calendar of payment. We should at a rough guess, say that there is not less than $300,000 due the daily press in this city on old accounts. What a merry Christmas the proprietors would enjoy if the whole of these arrears was to come in—with what sincerity they would drain the goblet to the health and prosperity of their patrons.

We insert the following beautiful verses as a specimen of a new set of songs just published by Moore. There are twelve of them says the London Times, "and we think they are among the best efforts of the most graceful and fanciful of English lyric poets."

If thou would'st have me sing and play,
As once I played and sung,
First take this time worn lute away,
And bring one freshly strung,
Call back the time when Pleasure's sigh
First breath'd among the strings;
And time himself, in flitting by,
Made music with his wings.
Take, take the worn out lute away,
And bring one newly strung,
If thou would'st have me sing and play,
As once I play'd and sung.

But how is this? though new the lute.
And shining fresh the cords,
Beneath this hand they slumber mute,
Or speak but dreamy words.
In vain I seek the soul that dwelt
Within that once sweet shell,
Which told so warmly what it felt,
And felt what naught could tell,
Oh, ask not then for passion's lay
From lute so coldly strung,
With this I ne'er can sing and play
As once I played and sung.

No—bring that long loved lute again,
Though chilled by years it be,
If thou wilt call the slumbering strain,
'Twillwake again for thee.
Though time hath froz'n the tuneful stream
Of thoughts that gush'd along,
One look from thee, like summer's beam,
Will thaw them into song.
Then give, oh give that wakening ray,
And, once more blithe and young,
Thy bard again will sing and play,
As once he played and sung.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Inquiry concerning the Frederick sheep—wheat crops destroyed by the chinch-bug—notice concerning the article on geraniums—comparative view and statement between the product of a first rate Durham short-horn and a common cow—work for December—an account of a new importation of Durham and Ayrshire cattle—scientific description of the geranium—M. Puvis on the use of lime as a manure—recipe for making Isabella wine—a good thing—a new song by Moore—bank note table, prices current and advertisements.

BANK NTOE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virginia	½a¾
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	½a	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of the Valley,	do
Salisbury,	5 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,	½
Cumberland,	¾a	Do. Charlestown,	do
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	do
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	1¼a2
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria,	Banks, ½.	Ohio Banks, generally	2¼a3
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	1¼a2
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York City,	¼a
Chambersburg,	½a	New York State,	2½a3
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	2a2¼
Pittsburg,	1¼a2	Connecticut,	2a2¼
York,	¼a	New Hampshire,	2a2¼
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1¼a2	Maine,	2a2¼
Delaware [under $5]	3a4	Rhode Island,	2a2¼
Do. [over 5]	¼a¾	North Carolina,	2¼a3
Michigan Banks,	5a	South Carolina,	2¼a3
Canadian do.	5a	Georgia,	3a3¼
		New Orleans.	¼

BALTIMORER PODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	2 50	——
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	4 50	5 25
CORN, yellow, old, 90	bushel.	new	60to75
White, do 90	"	do	60to75
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	18¼	——
North Carolina,	"	——	——
Upland,	"	18¼	20
FEATHERS,	pound.	37	40
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 25	1 37½
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	8 00	8 50
Do. do. baker's	"	7 50	8 00
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 75	6 87½
Super How. st. in good de'd	"	6 87½	——
" " wagon price,	"	6 62½	——
City Mills, extra,	"	6 87½	——
Do.	"	6 75	——
Susquehanna, firm & scarce	"	6 12½	6 25
Rye,	"	4 62	4 75
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	19 50	20 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 25	4 37½
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 75
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 25
Orchard,	"	2 25	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	——	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 00	7 50
Slaughtered,	"	——	——
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	12¼	——
second,	"	10	——
refuse,	"	8	——
LIME,	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	42	45
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	——	——
Black eye,	"	——	1 25
Lady,	"	——	——
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	——	3 50
Ground,	barrel.	1 25	——
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	2 00	——
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	80	85
Susquehannah,	"	none	——
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" good yellow,	"	11 00	16 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 75	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	6 00	——
Rappahannock,	"	——	——
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 45	1 55
Red,	"	1 35	1 44
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	37	37½
" in hhds.	"	33½	——
" wagon price,	"	30	bbls.
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	——
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	——
		washed.	unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	55 to 68	30 to32
Full Merino,	"	48 53	28 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	45 48	26 28
One half do.	"	40 45	24 26
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36 40	22 24
Pulled,	"	38 40	23 24

2,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS.

FOR SALE by *R. Sinclair*, Senr., at *Clairmont Nursery*, 2,000 Morus Multicaulis trees (the Chinese Mulberry.) These trees are between 7 and 8 feet high, and if planted out this fall might be fed from to advantage next spring. Persons desirous of purchasing, would do well to make early application. Their superiority for feeding silk worms is universally admitted.

nov 24 2t

THE SILK MANUAL.

JUST published and for sale by *Sinclair & Moore* and *Robt. Sinclair, Jr.*, at the *Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light* near *Pratt street, Baltimore*, a complete *Manual of the Silk Culture*, in which plain instructions are laid down for the *culture of the Mulberry, the feeding of the Silk worms*, management of the cocoons, reeling, spinning and dying of the Silk. In fine, it is a perfect Manual, and comprises every department of the business. The rules are arranged in so plain and methodical a manner that every one can understand them,and by a very few hours attention become master of the business. It is clearly demonstrated in this Manual, that largely upwards of $500 may be netted from an acre in the Culture; and it is a singular fact connected with the Mulberry as adapted to the making of Silk, that poor dry, sandy, or gravelly land suits it best, the fabric made from worms fed on leaves raised on such soil, being greatly superior in elasticity and richness of gloss to those grown on rich grounds.

Price—per copy, 50 cents.

Liberal discounts made to the trade.

nov 24

MULBERRY TREES AND SEEDS.

100,000 Chinese Mulberry or Morus Multicaulis of various sizes at reduced prices.

150,000 White Italian Mulberry at very low rates by the 1000 or larger quantities.

200 lbs. White Italian Mulberry seed.

Also the following superior large sized trees which now form a Mulberry orchard—but must be removed:

2000	Chinese Mulberry	3	years old	7½ to 8	feet high.
2000	do do	2	do	5½ to 6	do
2000	do do	3	do	and budded on the White Mulberry which have proved to be much more hardy than those from cuttings.	

These 6000 trees are the greatest acquisition that any silk culturist can possibly obtain, and there is not another equally valuable collection for sale in the Union, as those who have such will not part with them.

50,000 cuttings of the Chinese mulberry at reasonable rates by the 1000, &c.

The New Catalogues of Garden and Flower seeds are just published, comprising the largest assortment ever offered for sale, and including all the choice new varieties. Venders will be supplied in any quantities at very low rates and a liberal credit.

The subscribers will enter into contracts to supply any number of Chinese or White Italian Mulberries on very reasonable terms.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees of all kinds, Garden seeds, Bulbous roots, Green-house plants, and every other article promptly supplied and at very moderate prices.

N. B. Pear trees of large size.—Catalogues will be sent to every applicant.

Wm. PRINCE & SONS.

no 17 4t

TO AGRICULTURISTS——The analysis of Soils, marls, mineral waters, and other productions, interesting to those engaged in Agricultural pursuits, is performed with promptness and accuracy, by

TYSON & FISHER, Chemists,

no 3 Druggists, No. 192 *Market street, Baltimore.*

LEON.

THE splendid bull LEON, is now at *Clairmont Nursery*, where he will remain a few weeks. He is a full blooded improved Durham short horn, and allowed to be one of the best bred animals in the country. He will serve Cows at $5 each. He is milk white, with a hide as glossy and soft as satin. For his pedigree, see the advertisement, in which he is offered for sale in this day's paper. no 3

STOCK OF IMPROVED SHORT HORN DURHAMS.

THE *editor* of the *Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore*, has for sale two 7-8 and four 3-4 bred cows, 2 *full bred* and *seven* 7-8 bred bulls of the improved short-horn breed. They are all fine animals whether regard be had to their milking or fattening propensities. Their *pedigrees are indisputable, all tracing to the British Herd book.* They will be sold low for cash, their excellence being considered.—To any person, company, or society, who may want several, *a great bargain* would be given.

☞ Letters addressed to the editor upon this subject, must be *post paid.* nov 10 4t

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY IN PHILADELPHIA.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, late proprietor of the American Farmer Establishment, Baltimore, having sold that concern, has removed to Philadelphia and established himself as an Agent for the purchase and sale on commission, of choice Live Stock, Seed Grain, Grass Seed, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and other productions of the Nursery and Garden, Agricultural Implements and Books, and in fine, of all articles and commodities in the farming and gardening line.

He hopes that his experience in this business, the fidelity and promptness with which he has heretofore executed orders, together with his extensive acquaintance and correspondence with the most eminent stock breeders, farmers, nurserymen and gardeners in the union, will be deemed sufficient guarantees that all business entrusted to him will be both ably and faithfully performed; and that the eligibility of this city as a point, between which and almost every other important place in the Union, transportation, either by land or water, is exceedingly convenient and cheap, will operate as an inducement with those requiring such services to send him their orders.

It is expected that letters when unaccompanied by a remittance or a positive order, will be post paid.

Office at No. 223 Arch street, between 6th & 7th sts.

On sale now, a variety of Cattle of the improved Durham Short Horn breed, several of which are *Herd book* animals.

Also, Cattle of desirable descriptions, of pure blooded Devonshire stock.

Also, a supply of the best NORTHERN MILCH COWS, selected by an experienced Dairyman and breeder, without regard to blood or pedigree, but *solely* on account of their superiority as DEEP MILKERS.

Also, Bucks and Ewes of the most approved breeds of both long wooled and fine wooled sheep.

Also, several Jacks and Jennies, some of them of very superior size and character as breeders.

I. I. H. also expects to receive shortly a few bushels of the celebrated SHORT (or *shot*) WHEAT, and a supply of GAMA GRASS SEED, and of SKINLESS OATS. Also the best of White Mulberry Seed and Silk Worm Eggs. The white Mulberry tree from one to three years old, and the *Morus Multicaulis*, or New Chinese Mulberry, will be supplied at moderate prices in the proper season.

Grass and Clover seeds of the best quality can be furnished at short notice and at moderate prices.

se 15 m3t

1000 DOZ. POTATO ONIONS.—This very excellent and remarkable production was introduced into England a few years since, from Egypt. It is not produced from seed, but by off-sets from the roots, like tulips and hyacinths, (is therefore a certain crop) and from its extraordinary fecundity, and other estimable qualities, has already (where it is known) become one of the most valuable garden products. Like the root, whose name it bears, this useful vegetable multiplies under ground, each bulb producing a cluster of onions, no wise inferior to the best of the species. The following is the mode of culture, and we would remark that fall planting is the true method—one reason why many have failed in an abundant crop, has been by planting in the spring instead of fall—they require only the slightest protection in winter. But to the directions as stated by an experienced cultivator.

"By the 1st of August, or as soon as the tops fall and wither, take them out of the ground, and lay them several days in the sun; then put them away in a dry place until October or November; they should then be re-set like tulips. The beds intended for them should be previously well wrought, and the plants set in rows about a foot apart. The small or young ones should be separated from the others, for these grow larger, but produce no offspring the first year. Before the approach of winter, some coarse litter may be spread over them, which should be removed in the spring—and they will vegetate and produce a plentiful crop. They ripen in June, and are universally esteemed for their mild and agreeable flavor." For sale by R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

At Sinclair & Moore's Ag. Rep'y, on Light-st.

nov 10

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

A SPLENDID DURHAM BULL.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale that beautiful and improved Durham short horn bull, LEON. He was 5 years old on the 8th of August last, and has been well taken care of; his color is pure white, with a hide as glossy as satin; he is perfectly docile, and is a bull of uncommon fine temper, and although but a few days off a travel of between 70 and 80 miles, and has been fed all the season on grass, is in fine condition.

Any person wishing to possess himself of one of the best blooded animals in the country, will do well to apply speedily. The following is his

PEDIGREE.

The improved Durham short horned BULL LEON, bred by Wm H. Freeman, Esq. of Baltimore. Calved on the 8th of August, 1830; now in the possession of S. Canby, of Woodside, Del.

"*Leon*" is by Gloucester, dam Flora.

"*Gloucester*" was imported in July, 1826, by Mr. J. H. Powel, calved Feb. 28th, 1825, (bred by J. Whitaker, esq. one of the most celebrated breeders in England) by Frederick, dam Adela, (bred by Mr. Whitaker; gave with her first calf 24 quarts per day) by Orpheus; g d Alfred, (bred by Mr. Hestler, gave 24 quarts per day) by Alfred, (200 guineas was refused for Alfred) gr g d by Windsor, gr gr g d Old Daisy,) bred by Mr. C. Collings, (gave 39 quarts daily) by Favorite, sire of Comet; gr gr gr g d by Punch; gr gr gr gr g d by Hubback.

"*Frederick*," roan, (bred by Mr. Charge) got by Hulton, dam Orbit, by Comet; (Comet sold for 1000 guineas;) g d Splendor by Comet; gr g d Flecked Twin by Major; gr gr g d Red Simmon by Favourite; gr gr gr g d Flecked Simmon by Bartle; gr gr gr gr d Old Simmon, (bred by Mr. Charge,) descended from the Studley White Bull.

"*Hulton*," (bred by Mr. Charge,) got by Newton, dam Meteor by Comet.

"*Newton*," (bred by Mr. Charge) got by Comet, dam Fanny by Mr. Charge's Grey Bull.

"*Comet*," red and white roan, calved in 1804, (bred by Mr. Collings,) got by Favourite, dam Young Phœnix, by Favourite; g d Phœnix by Foljambe, &c. &c. (Comet was sold for 1000 guineas at Mr. Collings' sale, Oct. 11th, 1810.)

"*Gloucester's*" pedigree can be found more at large in a work called "Hints for American Husbandmen, published by the Pennsylvania Agricultral Society," in 1827—he is also recorded in the English Herd Book.

"*Flora*," (dam of Leon) was got by Sampson, dam Betty, g d Old Betty; Sampson by son of Ossian, d. by Comet; Ossian by Favourite; Favourite by Bolingbroke; d. Phœnix by Foljambe; g d by Alcock's Bull; gr g d by Smith's Bull; gr gr g d by Jolly's Bull.

"*Flora's*" pedigree can also be found at large in the 'Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society for 1824,' and is likewise recorded in the English Herd Book.

J. H. Powel, esq. considers "Gloucester" one of the finest Bulls ever imported by him. no 3

SAXONY RAMS.

The editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale 2 full blooded *Saxony* RAMS, and 2 ¾ blooded do. These sheep are of a family remarkable for their fine fleece, their wool always commanding the *best* prices in the market.

ALSO

The bull *Brilliant*, a large sized animal of the Improved Durham Short-horn breed. He is red and white; was got in England, and calved in Frederick county, Md., on the 12th May 1829. His dam was Matchless, got by Favorite, (purchased at the sale of the late R. Colling, a celebrated breeder) son of Favorite, dam by H. Allison's Gray bull, sire Orlando, that died on the passage from Liverpool, out of Rosina, fro[illegible] orkshire, that gained the highest prize premium of ten sovereigns at a Cattle show in Manchester, England. no 3

FOR SALE,

A HEIFER rising a year old, with a pedigree which makes her a 15-16ths bred improved Durham Short horn—she is well grown, and prettily marked.—Enquire of the editor. no 3